

FEB 1952 51-444

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SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

REFERENCE COPY

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea DO NOT CIRCULATE

DATE DISTR. 11 December 1952

SUBJECT Units of the North Korean I Corps

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1C

PLACE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1X

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82 Regiment, 8 Division

- On 3 August 1952 the 82 Regiment of the 8 Division of the North Korean I Corps was stationed along the sea coast at approximately 127-50, 38-52 (DU-0506). This regiment, in charge of guarding the P'anmunjom peace tents until mid-June 1952, moved on 20 July 1952 to its new position, where its task was the defense of the east coast.

9 Division, I Corps

- On 27 July 1952 the command post of the 9 Division, 25X1 of the North Korean I Corps was at approximately 127-50, 38-40 (DU-076878). Numbering 8,000 men, the division was equipped with 5 x 122-mm. guns, 10 x 120-mm. mortars, 90 x 82-mm. mortars, 34 x 76-mm. guns, 28 x 45-mm. anti-tank guns, 100 x 105-mm. anti-tank guns, 260 light machine guns, and 150 heavy machine guns. The 85 and 87 Regiments of the 9 Division were undergoing advance training and were in charge of coastal defense south of T'ongch'on (127-54, 38-54) (DU-0506). The 86 Regiment was in defense positions at

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approximately 128-17, 38-40 (DT-4075).

3. On 20 June 1952 the 85 Regiment numbered 1,850 men and was equipped with 3 x 120-mm. mortars, 28 x 82-mm. mortars, 4 x 76-mm. guns, 6 x 45-mm. anti-tank guns, 23 x 105-mm. anti-tank guns, 34 heavy machine guns, and 90 light machine guns. Each man in the regiment was rationed per day 500 grams of rice, 500 grams of millet or imported rice; he also received soy bean, seaweed, fish, soy bean paste, soy sauce, salt, soy bean oil, and vegetables and meat. Constant indoctrination given by party cell members of the army and staff members of the Political Bureau, as well as abundant food supplies, had raised the morale of the soldiers, which was high in comparison to that in 1951.
4. On 20 June the 86 Regiment, commanded by Colonel T'AE Kyōng-ūk (1132/0079/2485), aged 30, numbered 1,800 men. It was equipped with 4 x 120-mm. mortars, 35 x 82-mm. mortars, 4 x 76-mm. guns, 5 x 45-mm. anti-tank guns, 20 x 105-mm. anti-tank guns, 34 heavy machine guns, and about 90 light machine guns.
5. On 20 June the 87 Regiment, commanded by Colonel SON Chong-chun (1327/6988/0193), aged 40, numbered 1,720 men. Except for 5 x 45-mm. and 20 x 105-mm. anti-tank guns, this unit had the same equipment as the 86 Regiment.

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Artillery Regiment, 9 Division

6. On 2 June 1952 the headquarters of the Artillery Regiment of the 9 Division occupied an L-shaped underground cave at Oegumgang-myōn (128-11, 38-42) (DT-2983). It comprised a headquarters unit, including wireless and telephone sections; a technical unit, including auto repair and ammunition supply sections. The 1 Battalion of the Artillery Regiment was stationed at Chang-jōng-ni (128-16, 38-41) (DT-3681), occupying five caves in each of which a 76-mm. flat trajectory gun had been placed. The 3 Battalion, which occupied trenches in the highland near Chundae-ri Power Station Number 4 near Chungdae-ri (127-49, 38-48) (CT-9795), was equipped with 2 x 120-mm. (sic) howitzers and 5 x 76-mm. flat trajectory guns. This battalion was to cooperate with the 85 Regiment in defending the T'ongch'on coastal area.

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Independent Reconnaissance Battalion, 9 Division

7. On 5 July the headquarters of the Independent Reconnaissance Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel KIM Kuk-sōk, aged 36, was at Onjōng-ni (128-11, 38-41) (DT-289825). Numbering 280 men, it comprised three companies, each with three reconnaissance platoons and a motorcycle platoon; an independent engineers platoon; a communications platoon; and a medical team. Each platoon was divided into four teams: an attack team of three or four men, equipped with a submachine gun and four grenades per man, which was to make surprise attacks on the enemy; a capture team of two or three men, equipped with a submachine gun with 140 rounds of ammunition and four hand grenades per man, which was to capture enemy soldiers by making surprise attacks in cooperation with the attack team; a mine-sweeping team of two men, equipped with a submachine gun with 140 rounds and four hand grenades per man, which was to sweep mines laid by the enemy and to support the attack and capture team with cover fire; and a cover fire team of three to five men, equipped with a machine gun and 10,000 rounds of ammunition, which was to cover the attack and capture teams. In the event of a retreat the following order was to be observed: captured enemy soldiers, the capture team, the attack team, the mine-sweeping team, and the cover fire team, would retreat with a distance of 10 meters between teams.

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9 Division Medical Measures

8. On 20 June the medical station of the 9 Division was at approximately 127-48, 38-40 (DT-0485). In March, April, and May, all personnel of the 9 Division were given injections for plague, cholera, and typhus. All wells used by the division were capped with lids and only boiled water was used for drinking. Once a week, anti-lice powder was used, and once a month clothing was washed.

47 Division, I Corps

9. On 20 July the 47 Division command post was at approximately 128-10, 38-32 (DT-3268), and its Rear Service Bureau, Medical Station, and Patrol Battalion were in the surrounding area. Division headquarters, including special battalions, numbered 2,100 men. The 2, 3, and 4 Regiments had an average of 1,800 men and the artillery regiment had 950 men. Equipment of the division was as follows: 4 x 122-mm. howitzers, 27 x 76-mm. guns, 25 x 120-mm. mortars, 100 x 82-mm. mortars, 25 x 45-mm. anti-tank guns, 110 x 105-mm. (sic) anti-tank guns, 140 heavy machine guns, and 280 light machine guns.

10. In mid-June key personnel of the 47 Division included the following: commanding officer, Major General PAAK Nak-ch'il (4101/2867/0003), aged 35, formerly a member of the Manchurian Army; chief of staff, Senior Colonel YI Chilang-uk (2621/0210/0193²), colonel, aged 30. 25X1

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2 and 3 Regiments, 47 Division

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11. On 29 July the command post of the 2 Regiment of the 47 Division, [redacted] was at approximately 128-10, 38-32 (DT-355695). The regiment numbered 1,750 men, with about 450 men in each regular battalion and 380 men in a special battalion. It was equipped with 3 x 120-mm. mortars, 34 x 82-mm. mortars, 4 x 76-mm. guns, 25 x 105-mm. anti-tank guns, 5 x 45-mm. anti-tank guns, 30 heavy machine guns, and 90 light machine guns. By the end of June all personnel higher than squad leader level had been issued gas masks.

12. On 20 July the command post of the 3 Regiment, 3 [redacted] was 25X1 at approximately 128-10, 38-40 (DT-267829). It numbered two regular battalions of 450 men each and a regular battalion and special battalion of 470 men each. A reserve unit, the 3 Regiment was undergoing training and transporting supplies to the front line. It was equipped with the same number of weapons and gas masks as the 2 Regiment. 25X1

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35 Artillery Regiment, 47 Division

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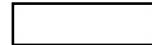
[redacted] 13. On 5 July the 35 Artillery Regiment of the 47 Division, [redacted] was at approximately 128-10, 38-32 (DT-351695). Commanded by Colonel KU Yun-so, aged 30, it was equipped with 16 x 76-mm. field guns, 16 x 120-mm. mortars, 16 anti-aircraft machine guns, and about 30 trucks. This unit had been identified as the 35 Artillery Regiment since 5 December 1951.

Surprise Attack Teams, 47 Division

14. On 25 June 1952 the commander of the North Korean advance headquarters ordered the formation of a Surprise Attack Team in each regiment of the 47 Division for the purpose of capturing enemy soldiers, destroying enemy fire positions by

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surprise attacks, and reconnoitering of enemy positions. Numbering 170 men, the teams comprised selected soldiers from each regiment; these were formed into companies and reinforced with an engineer squad and a PPSH squad. Surprise Attack Teams under the direct control of the regimental commanders were initially awarded the honored title of "Brave Company" when they captured fifteen enemy soldiers in one surprise attack. Later, they were so honored upon the capture of five enemy soldiers.

47 Division Training

15. In May the 47 Division headquarters staff office was giving advance training to officers and non-commissioned officers at Changan Temple (128-04, 38-37) (DT-1974). Courses in political science, military science, military training, and drill were scheduled from 1 March to 18 May and from 20 May to 20 July. Trainees included senior adjutants, company commanders, Democratic Youth Alliance instructors, and platoon commanders who had been selected from each battalion.

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1. [Redacted]

2. [Redacted]

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3. [Redacted] Comment. The commanding officer of the 3 Regiment in June 1952 was [Redacted] Hō Nam-sul (6079/0589/6615), lieutenant colonel, aged 32.

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